Tools to measure corruption and monitor SDG 16.4

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UNODC
UNODC experience in measuring corruption

- Direct support to implement corruption surveys in ten countries since 2010
- Technical advice for countries implementing corruption surveys/modules (Mexico, Italy, Indonesia, etc.)
- Methodological work to improve existing approaches
- In parallel, improvement of administrative data on corruption/bribery to improve understanding of criminal justice response to corruption
- In all cases, focus on experience (instead of perception)
UNODC principles for corruption measurement

**Process**
- Methodology adapted at national level
- Data/surveys produced by national statistical agencies and/or anti-corruption bodies

**Contents**
- Scientifically sound methodology: focus on experience of corruption (sample survey)
- Direct relevance for policy making
- International comparability
Corruption measurement as lead area of the 2013 Roadmap to improve crime statistics (UNSC and CCPCJ)

- Implementing the ICCS
- Victimization surveys
- Improvement of recording systems
- Global/Regional studies: GSH 2018, TIP, TiW

- Improvement of methodology
- Int. Classification of Crime
- Technical assistance to countries

- Annual UN Crime Trends Survey
- Improvement of data quantity and quality beyond homicides
- Dissemination
- Methodology
- Technical assistance
- Institutional framework
### SDG indicators under UNODC mandate

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<td>Trafficking in persons</td>
<td>Crime reporting rate</td>
<td>Treatment coverage</td>
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<td>Violence against children</td>
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<td>Unsentenced detainees</td>
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<td>Bribery prevalence population</td>
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<td>Int. homicide</td>
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Manual on corruption surveys

Objective: provide countries with practical guidance to develop, plan and implement sample surveys on households and businesses to measure the prevalence of bribery at national level, modalities and scope of bribery, public attitudes towards corruption and anti-corruption

Main contents

• How to plan a corruption survey
• How to develop the methodology of the survey
• How to field a corruption survey
• How to analyse survey results and produce data for SDG indicator
Manual on corruption surveys

Task-force led by UNODC, UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence, UNDP

- Task force of more than 20 experts on corruption measurement from national statistical offices, academics, private sector, international agencies, NGOs
- Timeline: September 2016 – December 2017 (1st meeting in Oct. 2016, 2nd meeting in April 2017)
- Draft will be submitted to IAEG-SDG, the UN Statistical Commission body supervising work on SDG indicators
Future work

• UNODC will continue to support countries wishing to undertake surveys/modules on corruption (SDG Target 16.4)

• Technical assistance/training workshops

• Continue methodological work (beyond corruption surveys) to measure other forms of corruption and vulnerability to it
Thank you for your attention